

DAILT AND SUNDAY, For Year. 8 00
BAILT AND SUNDAY, For Month 76
WERKLY, For Year 1 00
Festage to Foreign Countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

The Governors of Six Mexican States. A distinguished party from Mexico, consisting of the Governors of six of the chief

States of that republic, will very soon make s visit to this city. If such a party of American Governors were to visit the city of Mexico, they would surely be received there with public honors; and this is a fact that deserves to be thought of by Governor FLOWER and also by our municipal functionaries and the Chamber of Commerce, before the arrival of Governor GUTIERREZ, Governor VILLADA, Governo ARECHIJA, Governor ARCE, Governor CRA-

VIOTO, and Governor FRANCONIS. The Mexicans are a friendly, hospitable, most polite and most estimable people, not the less so that they live in a republic. We could also wish that this party were to be accompanied by President DIAZ, the best President that Mexico has ever had.

The Tariff and the Trusts.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Louis wille Courier - Journal, avers that " the American people will not much longer submit to system of taxation which nourishes such harples as the so-called industrial stocks. which are just now causing such consternation in Wall street." It explains that the industrial stocks are a Trust, and that the remedy for Trusts is a tariff for revenue only. On the other hand, our sage old Republican friend, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, predicts that the Republican party will make short work with Trusts when it gets into power again. So the Democratic philosopher would do away with Trusts by destroying protection, while the Republican philosopher would do away with them by continuing protection.

As for the Trusts, we don't know. They are pretty tough customers, and they seem to thrive equaliy well under Republican and under Democratic rule and whatever troubles come upon any of them arise from want of business ability on the part of their managers, or excessive desire for the profits of gambling in their stocks and the ineradicable tendency of man to want to do too big a business for his capital; but at laws and resolutions and editorials, Democratic, Republican, Populistic, they laugh.

Still, the Democrats are bound in honor and decency, to wipe out the protective tariff and to give the country a tariff for revenue only, as they have promised. We suspect that the Trust harpies will continue to squawk with a fair degree of cheerfulness, whatever be the tariff; but it is the duty of the Democracy to ascertain by experiment what the effect of a tariff for revenue only will be upon Trusts and everything else. Whoever or whatever is helped or hurt, the unconstitutional spoliation called protection must stop. The Democrats have solemnly promised to stop it; and if they go back upon their word, they will have to pay the penalty.

The Kalser's Mistake.

When the Reichstag met on Saturday morning of last week, it was understood that Gen. von Caprivi had disrupted every section of the Opposition, and that by a final concession to a fraction of the Radicals he had assured the eventual passage of his Army bill. Nevertheless, a few hours later, the measure was defeated on a motion Reichstag was dissolved. What had happened? The Kaiser had interposed at the naught the latter's persistent, sagacious, and all but successful efforts.

That the young Emperor's intervention was a blunder seems plain, whether we consider his position as the constitutional ruler of confederated States, or his desire to gain the assent of the next Reichstag to the Army bill in its original form. That the dominions, since BISMARCK after the battle of Sadowa asked and obtained from the Prussian Landtag an act of indemnity for his levying of taxes for the maintenance of an enlarged army against the will of the people's representatives. It is preposterous to suppose that WILLIAM II. is less independent of the Landtag composed of his own subjects than he is of the Reichstag. made up in part of representatives of semiindependent States, with regard to whom his powers are strictly defined and narrow, being mainly those of a Commander-in-Chief. It is true that the principle of the accountability of the imperial Chancellor to the Reichstag has never been explicitly accepted, but hith rto the people's dele gates have had at least the assurance that his promises and concessions were made with authority upon which they could net without the least apprehension of being left in the lurch. As it is, relying on Caprivi's pledges as conadently as they would on BISMARCK's, and never dreaming that they would be suddenly repudiated by his imperial master. Baron von Huene and a dozen brother Catholic members had been prevailed bish to break away from the Centre party. while Major HINZE and a score of other Radicals had irreparably severed themselves from their former comrades. There has been in this business a flagrant breach o faith, for which Gen. von Caprivi is not responsible, and which is conciliable with no theory of constitutional government. How many members of the Reichstag will hereafter imperil their political positions by putting trust in the overtures of a nominal Chancellor, and what man of strength and personal dignity will care to accept the empty honor of the office? By compelling CAPRIVI to recall on Saturday the promise which he distinctly made to Major HINZE on Friday, the Kaiser virtually repeated the announcement made by Louis XIV. after the death of Mazarin; "Henceforth I shall

The violent substitution at the last mo ment of the Emperor's arbitrary will for the laboriously and skilfully adjusted programme of his Chancellor is by no means calculated to increase the supporters of the original Army bill in the next Reichstag. The negotiations for a compromise had been carried too far for the Emperor's spokesmen to entertain any reasonable hope of persuading the German people to scept the measure in its primitive form, For the puswer will be, "Why pretend that your project is indispensable to the safety fatherland, when the Chancellor himself, who is both a patriot and a mil-

be my own Prime Minister!"

Itary expert, agreed to cut down the number of men annually called under the colors, and to make a two years' term of service compulsory instead of optional?" Moreover, the effect of the secession of a dozen Centrists and of a score or more of Radicals from their respective organizations will be to divide their party votes—a division more likely to profit the Socialists, the Kaiser's ancompromising opponents, than the Conservatives, his thick-and-thin adherents.

The general election must take place within sixty days after the dissolution, and the Socialists alone are thoroughly organized and ready for the ballot box. It is, of course, possible that during the interval a war scare may completely change the current of German public opinion. But the present prospect is that the next Reichstag will be even less disposed than was the last to adopt the Army bill in its original form, and that there will be fewer members willing to accept even the concessions made by CAPRIVI to Major HINZE and the dissident Radicals. Such, as things look now, will be the outcome of the Kaiser's latest disclosure of his unfortunate propensity to personal government.

The Great Council of Protestantism

The coming General Assembly of the Presbyterians at Washington will have before it for settlement two great and fundamental questions of religious doctrine.

The first of these is as to the authority of the Bible, upon which the whole body of Christian doctrine depends. According to the theory of Dr. Briggs and his school of Biblical scholars, the Pible is a collection of Jewish writings of unknown and undiscoverable authorship, in chief part descriptive of the religious evolution of a semi-barbarous people. These writings they attribute to anonymous scribes, who edited the records of their race, giving to them the authority of the great names of Israel, with a view to imposing upon the people by humbug and false pretences.

.Dr. Dix has said very truly that if this theory of the authorship of the Bible be sustained, the next generation will be a race of unbelievers. If the source of Christian doctrine be thus tainted, mankind will reject the whole system of theology from which it comes.

Accordingly, the coming General Assembly of the Presbyterians will be one of the great conventions of Christendom. Its special task will be to determine the authority of the Bible.

Incidentally it will deal with the question as to the future accountability of man. This is a question of prime importance, for upon it depends the greater and the supreme question of the personality of God. JOHN CALVIN was a remorseless logician, and he concluded that if there was future punishment, it must have been determined by the decrees of the omnipotent and omniscient God before all time. Either there will be universal salvation, his logic affirmed, or the victims of the punishment of hell were selected particularly by the Divine judgment for their awful fate.

These are the great questions which will come before the General Assembly that is to meet this month at Washington; and hence that gathering will have an importance not secondary to the great convention which met at Westminster to adopt the formal Confession that is accepted by the great majority of Protestants.

Republican Fancies and Democratic Facts.

The thirty-day limit allowed by the Constitution for Executive consideration of bills passed by the Legislature will soon expire, and Governor FLOWER is keeping the rust from his stub pen by a diligent discharge of the official duties devolving upon him. Some bills he vetoes, giving his reason in every case; some he signs; all he examines with great care before determining what to do with them; a few, no doubt, will be lying on his desk as the hands for the second reading, and thereupon the of the clock in the Governor's Room record the close of the period when his assent is

valid and binding. last moment, had disavowed his Chancel- The work of the Democratic Legislature lor's concession, and had thus brought to has been satisfactory to the voters. The work of the Democratic Governor is proving satisfactory, too; but, notwithstanding that, and notwithstanding the multiplying evidences of popular approval, we observe that some of our Republican friends insist upon having their annual political wolf hunt. Past failures do not deter them; the taxpayers must be saved from the ravenous king reigns but does not govern is a maxim | Democracy; and in a general uprising of accepted even in his hereditary Prussian | public consternation and alarm, the Democracy must be turned out and the Republicans be permitted to resume charge of the Empire State.

Our Republican friends have been engaged unsucces-fully in this false wolf cry for some years. In 1891, when the present Democratic Governor and State officers and a Democratic Legislature were chosen. the Republicans in their State Convention put forth this declaration:

Appeal is taken to the people of the State to redeem its Government from the discredit frought upon it by Democratic maladministration, the result of a spotism in the Executive office, which has olerated and fostered corrupt on and debauchery i the State departments, promittaled the canais, State slation, to the ambition of an audarious and selfish

How little heed the voters of the State gave to such outeries was shown by the overwhelming success of the Democrats at the polls. Since then, as before, the attitude of the New York Republicans has been the same: a wholesale denunciation of everything Democratic. They denounce the record of successive Democratic Legislatures. the acts of popularly approved Democratic officials, the public measures demanded by the reople, and carried through by Democratic votes in New York or Albany; they become unduly exercised over what their orators describe as the "monstrous enor-

mities of Democratic maladministration." How little do such foolish assertions and feverish cries accord with the facts known to the voters!

The average tax rate, as fixed by six successive Republican Legislatures, was 2.85. The average tax rate fixed by Democratic Legislatures since 1890 has been 1.86, a material reduction. The affairs of the State were never better administered; the burden of taxation was less under the first of the recent Democratic Legislatures than for thirty-six years previous. The State finances are in a flourishing condition. The various public departments are capably managed. Indeed, the recent political history of New York might be condensed into a few paragraphs with the appropriate What the Democrats did, and hending: the Republicans failed to do."

A new apportionment was imperatively demanded: the Republicans evaded it, the Democrats peformed the task.

A Constitutional Convention was ordered by the people: the Republicans ignored the demand, the Democrats complied with it.

The liquor laws required amendment: the Republicans, when in power in New York, did nothing to abate the evils incident to obsolete or impracticable regulations; the Domocrate faithfully kept their

pledge to make such necessary changes: in short, they made them.

So it is with the corporation laws, which the Democrats have improved, with the highway and forestry regulations, with municipal public works, with a revision of the statutes, and with other similar matters of public importance. The Republicans in the Legislature have initiated nothing and opposed everything. Their leaders have kept up an hysterical outcry against all progressive legislation, without offering an alternative proposition or sustaining any of their accusations. The voters of the State have, therefore, ceased to be alarmed by such demonstrations. Many of them, formerly Republicans, have ceased voting the Republican ticket. Others have grown lukewarm in support of their party candidates. No recruits are seen rushing over to the Republican standard.

The Democratic party of New York stands fairly and squarely by its record and pledges. They constitute the only tests of its claim to continued popularity. If the Republican leaders believe that they can be restored to political supremacy by indiscriminate denunciation of everything Democratic, there is, of course, no law to prevent them from adhering to such a fallacy; but it has brought them nothing but disaster and disappointment in the past, and the outlook for them is no brighter in 1893 than heretofore.

Why Should He Extend Them ?

The Pittsburgh Dispatch has these curious remarks about civil service reform: "As it is now, there are more Government positions included in the spoils of party than before the reform

diminished by about 22% rer cent, of the total, "We have not yet observed any strenuous anxiety of Mr. Claystann's second Cabinet to extend the classified lists. But if the President is to make good his reform pledges his Administration before its close ought to bring the majority of the Government positions under the operation of the law."

was inaugurated, sithough the proportion is happily

It is true that the number of Government offices has been increasing most unreasonably in the last ten years, but, on the other hand, so has the number of offices made subject to the civil service rules. Why does it devolve upon Mr. CLEVELAND to increase the number of the classified officers? He is bound by the Chicago platform to a policy of civil service reform, but what is meant by civil service reform? Here we must not consult the personal opinions of Mr. CLEVE-LAND or anybody else, but the platform:

"Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for ine honest enforcement of the laws regulating the Republican Convention, by delegations composed argely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure. is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions, and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a oliev under which Federal officebolders usurp control f party Conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government"

This resolution pledges the Democratic party to the enforcement of the civil service laws, but it contains no word of approval for those laws and no expression o desire for their extension. It also warns off Democratic Federal officeholders from trying to boss national or local party conventions. The declaration of 1876, reaffirmed in 1892, is as follows:

"Reform is necessary in the civil service. Expeence proves that efficient, economical conduct of the Governmental business is not possible if its civil service be subject to change at egery election, be a prize to be fought for at the ballot box, be a brief reward of party zeal, instead of posts of honor assigned for proved ompetency, and held for fidelity in the public employ; that the dispensing of patronage should neither be n the time of all our public men, nor the instru nent of their ambition

To purify the public service by turning out rascals of whatever party, and by introducing efficient and economical administration was Mr. Tilden's political task. To a public familiar with the long, scandalous corruption and maladministration of the GRANT epoch, the question of the tenure of the minor offices was of small account. From the good nature, the weakness, or the fourth of the civil servants of the Government to a strolling company of examiners; and the proved competency which the Democrats of 1876 asked for, is ascertained in no sober and businesslike way, but by the methods in which a child's proficiency in A B C is determined. The Democrats of 1876 could not foresee that a set of supervisors of examination papers would virtually wrest from the legitimate appointing authority the power of appointing to 43,499 offices, or that a Demeratic President would be urged to abate still more his own prerogatives. The Democrats of 1876 could have had no such notion in their minds; the Democrats of 1892 could not put any new meaning into the civil service declaration of 1876. Neither before no after the passage of the PENDLETON Civil Service act, have the Democrats given any sign of approval of the Chinese practice, nor any wish for its extension. Between approving the selection of competent and faithful civil servants, and approving the selection of them by means of irrelevant examinations held by sporadic boards, is a difference as wide as between Paderewski and the God of Calvity.

A Law That Should Be Repealed.

The mischief that sometimes comes of experimental meddling with established rules is illustrated by the act passed last winter which prohibits the reculistment of privates who have served ten years or are more than thirty-five years old.

Against this legislation, set afoot by Senator Proctor, there have already been loud protests in the army. The new law is based on the theory that if a man cannot in ten years rise to be a non-commissioned officer. he is too poor a soldier for the service. But practical experience shows that there are good soldiers who have little ambition to rise and are content with fidelity to duty as privates. There are others, and many of them, who while thoroughly subordinate and trustworthy, yet lack that ability to command which even the corporal must to some extent possess. They may have impediments or shortcomings of one kind or another which do not interfere with their work as soldiers, but put them at a disad-

vantage in competing for promotion. The selection every year of a number of enlisted men for commissions as Second Lieutenants brings into the service some well-educated and ambitious young men. who have enlisted with a view to securing these prizes. Sometimes they are sons or younger brothers of officers, and take this way to a commission, being unable to secure a cadetship at West Point. If meanwhile they get also the first chance at the chevrons, it is no proof that others who remain privates through two terms of enlistment are therefore unworthy soldiers. Indeed the increased responsibility placed upon non-commissioned officers by the new drill regulations and by the requirements of modern battle tactics in general, demands higher grade of efficiency in such officers Hence it is not to be inferred that because a man falls to reach that standard he must

be a uselesa soldier. Already in the Department of the Mis souri, and perhaps in other parts of the army, petitions for the repeal of the ten years' act are in circulation. These documents set forth, in some instances, that the men have enlisted under laws which guarantee them retirement after thirty years of honorable service, and care in the Soldiers' Home if they become disabled before the retiring period. To provide for the latter contingency, they have submitted to monthly deductions from their pay throughout their entire service. It is urged that there is a violation of the nledges thus expressed or implied, by the new law's prohibiting the reënlistment of privates after ten years of service.

But apart from the question of contract, experience has always favored veteran service. In civil callings the preference is for men who have been tried many years and have proved true; least of all would the objection be made there that a man has never had advancement above the work which he knows he can do, nor any increase of pay or privileges. The whole theory of creating the retired list for enlisted men and of giving longevity pay was to keep men a long time in the service so as to get the advantage of their training and steadiness, and to have the ranks filled not with fickle adventurers, but with men who love the military calling and desire to make it

their career for life. One of the pleas for violating this policy. recognized in the military service every where else, is that of saving money by decreasing the retired list. But this notion ignores the cost of recruiting and of training men and also the loss caused by desertions, which is always much the greatest among men serving their first term. It is after the deserters, those who have purchased their discharge, and those who have been kicked out by court martial, are deducted, that the ten years' veterans come up for reënlistment on the strength of their honorable and useful service. The retired list certainly costs a good deal for enlisted men, but it costs vastly more for officers, and there is no effort to reduce it in the

latter respect in the interests of economy. A general caution to recruiting officers not to reculist private soldiers who are incapable of rendering good service, would apparently have accomplished all that is necessary in the way of safeguards. To prohibit absolutely such reënlistments, even though making an exception of those who have now already served twenty years, as the law does, seems to be a mistake. The wisest plan is to repeal the law.

Lobby and Boss.

Our venerable contemporary, the Baltinore Sun, discusses with becoming gravity the question, "Is the Lobby Out of Date?" It mentions that the lobby has gone from several State Legislatures, and argues that, as the big corporations cat up the little ones, so "the boss has absorbed the lobby." Then comes this piece of solemn philosophy and wisdom cheap at any price:

"This arstem is not without its advantages. It is more pleasant to go into the one-price store and buy, than it is to go into another kind and contend and square ble over the price of every article. So when a corporation desires to have a bill enacted, it is much more businesslike and agreeable to go to the boss, pay the price demanded, and go home with the assurance that the bill is safe. According to the old method every fellow who had a pull upon an individual member had to be employed, individual members had to be seen, and there was worry and vexation of spirit, as the unfortunate corporation agent had to hang around the lobby for days, buttonhoung, treating, chasing his bill from committee room to lioute and fro House to Senate. The lobby is powerless and out of date. It can have no influence with the member be cause the member cannot act upon any important question until be gets word "

We take it that if the lobby has disappeared it is because people have found the lobby out, and know that it has no power to furnish the votes for which it demands money. The lobby is a good theme enough for novelists and playwrights, who are willing to write conventional political novels and plays of Washington or Alfoolishness of their adversaries, the civil bany, or any capital you please. To the service reformers have since managed to | political moralist who is content to moralte about a condition of affairs of knows nothing save from hearsay, or the magnified reports of sensation sellers, the lobby and the lobbyist are good pegs to hang an essay or a magazine article on; but when you come to look for a lobby or a lobbyist, the task would be much like looking for a sliver in the Atlantic Ocean.

The lobbyist, wherever he has existed, has made his living by false pretences. He has imposed upon the credulity of persons whom he has made to believe that he can buy or control certain votes. There can be no sympathy for the fools whom he deluded. for they were scoundrels as well as fools. We fancy, however, that a large part of that once mysterious body called the lobby, was composed of men who were not half so bad as they painted themselves. They hung about Legislatures because they had once been members. liked to keep up some little reminiscence of their own importance, and preferred to live from hand to mouth around a Capitol to doing honest work else where. However that may be, they are heard of no more. They have gone out of the business because it didn't pay: because they were starved out. We don't believe that the lobby ever had a hundredth part of the influence and power ascribed to it. If it did, its pitiful decline shows that the country has been growing better. It is still common enough, to be sure, to lie about legislators and to ridicule them; but this fashion, too, will pass away, and it will be wonder to historians to find that any Americans found pleasure in assailing the honesty of their own representatives.

The Baltimore Sun appears to be unwilling to admit that the lobby is no more save on condition that you believe in payments to the "boss" for the legislation asked for by corporations. Thus one fabulous bird is substituted for another. Who are these bosses to whom such payment is made? Why are they not the richest men in America? No. no! The Baltimore Sur will have to admit, in the end, reluctantly enough, that legislation is not bought by anybody. The selling boss is no less a nyth than the lobby middleman.

The Chicago Board of Education has set an example to the New York Board of Education in providing that the teaching of the German language in the public schools shall he abolished at the end of the school year. The question of cutting off this study has been under debate for years in our Board, and ew weeks ago it was pressed upon the attention of the Board by one of its own members with great force, but without effect. He maintained that there would be as good reason for teaching in our public schools the Italian language or any one of half a dozen other foreign languages here spoken as there is for teach ing the German, and that the public money appropriated for schools ought to be expended for the education of children in the language of this country alone. School Commissioner Genard's arguments are sound; the change which he seeks to bring about is desirable There should be no other language than that of our laws taught in the common schools.

We suppose that the proportion of Germans in the population of Chicago is greater than it is in that of this city; yet Chicago has taken

the lead of New York in providing that the THE PRESIDENT AND THE OFFICE German language shall be cut out of the school studies. We shall surely follow Chicago's example in this matter. The proportion of Ger-mans in the population of New York has been decreasing for years. It is yet larger than that of the Italians, but is far less than that of the Italians combined with the Scandinavians and foreign-born Hebrews. We do not teach the Jargon which is the native speach of these Hebrews, any more than we teach either of the Scandinavian languages or the Italian. Why should there be any discrimination in favor of the German language, even though it be one of the most muscular, intellectual, spiritual, and humorous of all the languages

Among the reasons urged by the Mugwumps why a Mr. STURTEVANT should not be removed from office in the Treasury Department, is the statement that he has been many years in the place, and has "never voted in his life." That is enough. Such a man as STURTEVANT is not fit for any branch of the public service in this republic.

spoken by mankind?

It is a waste of money for visitors to come here at the present time. It is right and meating the truth should be tood to those who are not residents of the city. It will be the truth of June certainty, position at its best. Hon tecometo the Fair this month if you are a formally of the present of the pre

We fear that the weather of June and the ensuing month will be rather warm in Chiesgo. We fear lest Chicago shall not be very healthy in these months. Chicago must pay the penalty of not having its Exposition ready at the time appointed. We trust that this penalty will not be heavier than the people of Chicago can bear.

Flats in Philadelphia! What next? We nay soon expect to hear of men running through the streets of Camden and the introduction of gas in Manayunk.

The Irish-born citizens of New York are wide awake in these times. Mr. Choose found Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. The men who named the animals in the Central Park have found it out. Mr. B. S. Osnov of the Naval Veterans found it out last Sunday when he ran against Capt Hamilton, a born Irishman, in the British cruiser Blake. The man of Irish birth who does not stand ready all the time to defend himself and his people and his native country, has not yet turned up in the great American city of New York.

A philosophizing member of the dramatic fraternity sends us this request:

" In Sunday's Say you made fun of a particular playwhight in your piece upon 'A Man with a Grievance; and as there seems to be an antithesis to most every phase of human character, there must necessarily be a man without a grievance, an eternally self-satisfied. omplacent individual, who believes in the abstract blea of whatever is in right. Show him up to the readers of Tue Sex."

A man with a chronic grievance against mankind is the play weight who was spoken of on Sunday. Such a character is a far more bothersome member of society than the "eternally self-satisfied, complacent individual." improper to describe this individual as the antithesis of the other. He is merely a different kind of a spalt cen. he lacks self-analysis. like the other; he lacks pluck, like the other; he is likely to be as tull of vanity as the other; he is as blind as is the other to the facts of life and the laws of the world; the self-satisfaction of the one is essentially of the same nature as the self-conceit of the other. tice to him it must be said that his chronic complacency is far more endurable than the chronic grumtling, greaning, and whining of the man with a grievance against mankind. He is not likely to be as great a bore as is the other to his fellow men. He is more easily disposed of than the other. He is apt to go away sooner than the other. By a rigorous application of the formula of logic to both of the specimens under view, we might be brought to this reduction: that while they are not properly antithetical each to the other, they are distinguishable apart. The playwright with a chronic grievance against mankind is a chronic nuisance to mankind; the self-satisfled, complacent playwright may live, at least temporarily, in agreement with other blocks

of his cut. We learn from a medical contemporary that there is one doctor to every 2,800 inhabitants in Germany, one to 2,000 in France. one to 1,000 in England, and one to 600 in the United States. We learn further that in this blessed land there are now about 20,000 medical students, including dental, pharmaceutical, ing: a good proportion of them grow wealthy. and we are assured that there are six or seven medical millionaires of the regular faculty in this city alone. Yet we live in a tolerably healthy country.

BALLADS OF THE CAPITAL.

The Man on Horseback, "The Secretary of the Interior how goes on horseback from his Boc to the White House to attend Cabinet most inga." In other days and simpler times.

Old Thomas Jefferson. Tradition says, was wont to ride A horse in Washington; And those who still remember, say They oftentimes have seen The old horse fastened to a post,

Upon the White House green.

To are the President.

Now, in these later days we have But not of lesser size, torsouth, And Hoke Smith is his name Who, when he would to council go On matters of portent. First mounts his horse and then he rides

"Bring forth my steed " in stentor tones The Secretary cries; And straightway to the stable yard His groomlet quickly hies; And then he ends good Possumphat, A thoroughbred is he, Who has a famous record from Atlanta to the sea.

"Whoa. Possumphat " the groomlet soothes And Possumpbut doth whos, Until the groomist leads him out Caparison—i togo. In pomp and panoply of state, To take his master to A council of the Cabinet,

Once on his back, the charger scents The battle from afar, And force his rustic nostrils anors at sight of cab and car; But little recks his master now; Immutable as Fate He sits his steed, a statue of A great a lair of state,

Where Hoke Smith has a pew.

Then fast along the crowded street e man on horseback goes, A knight in a mor, or perhaps A bit from Harnum's shows; And Possumphat keeps straight ahead. But now and then his eyes all on a Georgia Colonel, and all on a Georgia Colonel, and Ge drops his tail and shies. Around the corner now he whirle.

On through the White House gate.
And Possumphat is panting beath His load of Georgia freight; Diamounting then his master throws The bridle to a pair
of walting men, who hold the steed Till Hoke has finished there

Remounting Possumphat once more, With all his might and main, As to the White House first he rode, He now rides back again And Possumphat, the gallant steed, Is stalled once more, to wait His master's summons to attend A great affair of state. L'RAYOL And yet, a tip we might suggest

To Hoke, to wit: That when He rides up to the White House, he. Instead of waiting men To hold his flery, untamed steed While ardnous work is don Should resurrect the hi ching post

SEEKERS.

comments Upon His Order Sending Them

from Washington, WASHINGTON, May D .- As a Sunday exercise leveland's bull against Democrats who were asking for offices, and equally against Senaors and Representatives who came to the White House with them, has provoked a great variety of comment, though there is but one interpretation, namely: Henceforth Democrats seeking appointments to office must not invade the White House nor attempt to come into the President's presence.

This order was had enough to those walting for promised Executive favors, but it was perfeetly disastrous to the hopes of those who had been tarrying at the capital for a share of the fruits of the victory they helped to win at the last election. To them it was the broadest kind of intimation that already they had sarrificed all grounds of hope by remaining here. after Cleveland's proclamation that they had better "go home and attend to their busi-Tens of thousands of hopes were noss." crushed in an instant, and the comments on this Sunday performance of the President have been vigorous.

There are so many points of view from which the President's general order to keep out of his presence is interpreted, that it would be

difficult to name them all.
"In the first place," said a Western Senator. "It denies the right of petition, and such a denial has before now produced rebellion. If men can't get the offices, they should at least be permitted to ask for them and have their petitions considered."

"Cleveland," said a Mississippian, "is not merely weary; he is mad, swearing mad, and took Sunday to exercise himself by issuing this order against all comers." A Georgia Democrat, well disposed toward

The

Mr. Cleveland, said apologetically: President has undertaken to supervise everything. He feels that he needs seven men's time, besides his own. He is not content to do those things which other Presidents have this out when he spoke at the banquet of the | done, but he has undertaken to supervise the work of his Cabinet. He wants time, therefore, to look after Judge Gresham, and see what he does about Hawaii specially. He feels it incombent on him to overlook and direct Car-lisle in the Treasury. Hoke Smith is a grouble to him in the same way, and so on the others, excepting, it is possible, the grave and stately Attorney-General, whom Cleveland is said to be observing with mysterious interest. Then there is the silver and the gold and the bond question, and, too, the 'hard times' he has predicted and partly realized. All these Mr. Cleveland feels he must superintend. The poor success he has had thus far in subjugating Congress, if reports be not misleading, has not been of a kind calculated to compose his nervous system, shaken up as it was by the attempt of members of his Cabinet to slock the Executive departments with sons. nephews, and all manner of relatives, saying nothing of the nepotism practised by Senators

and others at the Capitol.' A Southern Senator not disposed to break with Mr. Cleveland, yet not agreeing with him in a number of important respects, explained the Sunday order by saying that Mr. Cleveland, naturally dictatorial as he is, has grown very much more so of late. He either does not care much about the future, or he has made himself believe that the country will stand by him in doing almost anything if it is only in the

name of reform and good government. A looker-on said: "Mr. Cleveland found himself cornered by the Democrats who came for the rewards of last year's fight. He felt that he had to do something, and he did this without any clear idea of the consequences. I think he has made a mistake and will find it to be so before long. It will probably prove an unfortunate proceeding in view of his hunt for recruits in Congress. No one has advised him to tell anybody to stand off at all times, and when approaching the White House to halt until the corporal of the guard is called. He has grown of late out of all proportions."

At last the "swearing trains," of which se much has been heard since the first week after the inauguration, have started and are goin; in every direction. Mr. Cleveland has had his way. He has dispersed the Democrats, and hardly anybody will disturb him hereafter in the White House, except the favorites, for whom he promises to send whenever he wants them to come, and the few others who are permitted to come at any time. The Administration is now going freely ahead, as the crowd of Democrats who have been forbidden to enter the White House and told of the fatal mistake they made in asking for a share of the appointments are fleeing in nearly every direction, with sensations that protably resemble those of the man who was thrown out of the third-

story window. Mr. Cleveland himse'f, it is said, gives as one reason for reading the riot act to the Democrats that he needed a I the time there was to look after the fluances of the Government. It is remarkable how many men there are experienced in finance who declare that there are few difficulties which the Secretary of the Treasury would not be able to manage were he permitted to have his own war, and that the greatest fear in the case rises from overdoctoring the patient.

Sympathy for a Canadian.

Entron or THE SUN-SET Francis Wayland Campbell, Esq. M. D. of Rishop's College, Montreal Quebec, has my sympathy. He hears an hor because his parents were numble and worthy members of the Baptist Church. Ninety-five per cent, of the Eap'ists of Quebec and Ontario belonged to the Liberal party of Canada. Here and there one who by accident secures a high position in what is supposed to be aristocratic society becomes enamored of the diine right of kingship, and imagines that his auccess in society is an expression of divine approbation, and

that he holds his position by divine right.

Francis Wayland Campbell, M. P. of Montreal appears to be one of this class. A mere assertion from one in his high position is supposed to overcome and outweigh the most stubborn facts. To deny that the "Matter! Videos is one of the most reliable newspapers published in Canaila is like denying that two and two make four. Every one in Canada not a blind partisan knows it as well as he knows his A BCs. The divisors was established in 1845. It has a daily circulation of O or more than three times as great as that of the English oam of the Dominion Government for the province of Quebec, and a weekly circulation of \$2.000, or (welve times as great, Before Mesers, John Douga 14 Sonmade public their

statement in relation to the exod is from Quebec to the

United States they sent correspondents to various parts of the province and to the railway stations and ascertained the facts as to the emigration from Quebec. The statement of the libers was made there fore, after a careful investigation, and is of value. The denial of Francis Wavland Campbell, M. D. was in-spired by partisan prepailes, without investigation. and therefore is of no value whatever. Francis Wayland Campbell M. D. admits that the French race is very prolific, ficilable authorities place the natural increase of population in Quebec as high as 25 per-cent, per annum. The Dominion census reports an in-crease in population in Quebec for the decade from 1871 to 1881 of ditten per cent, and from 1881 to 189 only nine per cent. In the great Protestant province of outario, where the population is largely Scotch, the increase from 1871 to 1881 was nearly nineteen per cent., and from 1881 to 1894 less than ten per cent.

There are more Completis, Machonalds, MacDougalls, and MacPhersons who were been in Canada living in the l'atted States than there are left in Canada. The scotch are coming to us as well as the French Canada in very large numbers. They are both welsome excuse for an ignorant partisan who attacks to unquestionably high character of a great public jour-nal to defend his party, but none whatever for one who occupies Mr. Francis Wayland Campbell's position. All the statements of fact in his letter are untrue, with

Due is a complete faiture. FRANCIS WAYLAND GLES. BROOKLYS, May 9 1860. O .e Way to Help.

one exception. His attempt to mislead the

To rue Emron or Ton Sun-Sic. I have viewed with alarm the a rike of it a hojel waiters in New York and the possible spread of that strike all over the country. and that, too, just at a time when the summer botel business is about to open up. Hotel landlords will have to pa, more mone, for their help which gets now as much as can be aforded; therefore I would suggest to Tar Fre that it urge the patrons of hotels to the rescue by increasing their tips to waiters. Patrons can, by an organized effort in this direction, do a great deal of good, and can relieve the landlords of a great deal of good, and can relieve the landlords of a great burden. Doesn't Tiss first this is a better plan waster the general strength. A productive sort fields affilicted in these Dr. D. Jaymes F. productive and affilicted in these Dr. D. Jaymes F. productive and guilmonty affection—Ade.

THE GREIT ALBANY SCANDAL

Judge D. Cady Herrick's Mattensance in the Land the Pro-Free of Judge Herrick has granted a stay of proceedings in the A long Argus case. The result of this decision is to keep a minority of the stockholders in control of the paper and to so cure its services for the political faction of

which the Judge is the acknowledged back

When the Speer aillidavit was ill d. showing

We doubt if any American Judge was ever to

fore guilty of so scandalous an action.

that Judge Herrick had called in the represcutative of the purchasers of the controlling interest in the diges and warned him that the services of paper must be secured to the July of political machine, no response was made it. Now the Judge says that he me elv glan at at the affidavit setting fort's the revenue of y he should not not in the case and did not comprehend its full import at the time, to all there be a more clear condemnation of without reading the anilavit setting reason why he was not come scent to and now he merely asserts that the gives a "false and test rice version steady to the setting and the setting setting the setting setting the setting setting

reason why he was not come cent to act and now he morely asserts that the additional forces as "false and district version between Mr. Speer and ideas to gives a "false and district version by a conversation between Mr. Speer and ideas the escential facts moderated but leaves the essential facts moderated in traintains that granting there as an entire they do not discundify him trons acting to be a speed on the second of the conversation of t

is no nosder sight than a great Judge with standing popular chamor or regardictation in selection the principles of law, but the very dulga who may be relied upon for the performant a of so heroic a task is the Judge who would be most censitive in shrinking from the suspicion of personal interest or partiality in the decision of a case involving property rights. D. Cady Herrick exhibits a certain brazon and reckless courage, but it is of the kind that graces the ward heeler rather than the Judge. He says:

I regard the whole proceeding as a deliberate at empt to minimize the end correctly set on the first of the time of the torour of the control of the contr

ness as i can regardless of the cone pictices to myself. If this pica were made honestly it would mean that the best me had in which a ludge can vindicate his integrity is to insist on tresting a case in which he is a party at interest. History relates such instances in which conspicuous impartiality was shown; but they were exceptional, and the decisions were not in line with self-interest as in the Albany case. What has become of the New York Bar Association which was so eager in the pursuit of Maynard? sociation v Maynard?

METHODIST BISHOPS.

Conferences of Which They Will Take Charge Next Full. CHICAGO, May O.-The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Methodist Bishops, which has been in section in Evanston during the last

week, practically closed last evening. The following arrangements for the conferences next Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald-West Virginia Con-

erence, Grafton, Sept. 20; Central Ohio Conference, Delaware, Sept. 27; Southern German Conference. Benham, Tex., Nov. 23; Texas Conference, Benham. Tex., Nov. 30; Austin Conference, Denison, Tex., Dec. 7; West Texas Conference, Dallas, Dec. 14; Mexico Centerence, Mexico, Jan. 1894. Bishop W. H. Ninde-Black Hills Conference

Spearfish, N. D., Aug. 31: Northwest Swellsh

Conference, Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 14: Norwegian and Danish Conference, Chicago, Sept. 21; North German Conference, St. Paul, Sept. 28; Minnesota Conference. Minneapolis, Oct. 4; South Dakota Conference, Brookings, Oct. 18, Bishop H. W. Warren - Kentucky Conference. Harlinsville, Ky., Sept. 13; Southeast in Lana Conference, Connorsville, Ind., Sept. 20; Jonesesee Conference, Buffnio, N. Y. Oet. 1; Cent. al New York Conference, Bifnio, N. Y. Oet. 1; Cent. al New York Conference, Bishop, Royana Chiengo German Conference, Oshlook, Wis, Ang., 21; Michael Conference, Irand Bandes, Sept. 27; Conference, Detroit, Sept. 20; North Ohio Conference, Osets, O., Sept. 27; Hishop Fowler's work will be in Montana and Himois. The hock fliver Conference will convere on Oct. 4, and will be in restricted over by Bishop Cyrus 1); Joss, who has almost recovered from his fall, and will leave on Monday, by way of An Francisce for Japan and China, and he will hold all the inflementation of the Conference of the Conference on the Conference of the Conference on Mill Spread over the European Conference and will leave America on this mission if a few weeks. Bishop John F. Hurst's work will be in the West.

The next meeting of the Bishops will be at Millwaukee in November next. Harlinsville, Ky., Sept. 13; Southeast in Lana

DEAN LAWRENCE ACCEPTS. He Writes to Dr. Brooks, Brother of the

Late Bishop, of His Intentio Boston, May 9.-The Rev. William Henry Brooks, D. D., Secretary of the Diocesan tenvention, received from Dean Lawrence tols morning the following letter accepting the hishopric of Massachusetts, to which he was recently elected by the Diocesan Convention: Revenues and them sint I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 4, civing me collected notice of election by the Inocesan Convention to be the Reof the discrete of Massachusetts. Should the election receive the configuration required by the Chirch I shall accept the sourced adject.

The gracious spirit that prevailed during the role of tion and the cardial streeting that I have treated the role of the discrete adjects on that the chirch in this state will give a I support and coronical actions which heatfales to accept a position with a speem so noticy flied in the past Telleving the call of the Chorch thus given is also the call of the past that the breasing may rest men our role of work. I remain pour friend and brother. of the diocese of Massachusetts. Should the ele-

Cheering Prospects.

The anthropologists say that [60] years hence man will be far more intellectual than he is now. He will be more vigorous physically and will emply a intest life, because he is making a study of health ac-The female of his species will be handsomer, because life will be more easy for her. Comfort and ease of the conditions which produce healty in woman, see age women are almost noter profits even in youth because they work hard and live roughly.
Through the aid of the felegraph and modern means of rapid locomotion man has become a most on be pendent of time and space. The earth is now what is chooses to make it. If lands are non-productive. fertilizes them. If the elimate is not suitable for growing products of the soil which his requires is ters it by conserving the solar neut under glass It is not unit(e); that substituting unit the northern part of Now Jersey will at no distant day be under a glass most in the purpose of supplying New York with vegetables fruits and flowers.

A Commuter who Lives in New Haven. To see featon or Int Syx-see: A fee days ago yes published an article referring to a scattleman who traveled to this city every day, his home being is traveled to this city every day, his home being in Proposition in which you stated he was probably the

Treated in which yes a series of the man in the company of a Breatway collising to were maked to tree to the New Meyer Cotto, were a and less the profession of a south the collision of the coll